

PORTLAND C. L. U. TO DISCUSS

Wagner Act

Delegates Defer Action Which Would Request President Roosevelt to Bring Unity Among Labor's Warring Factions.

Twenty-four Countries Represented at Meeting, Object of Which is to Develop World Program to Benefit People Dependent on Industry.

Uniform Shortened Working Periods Are Held Necessary on Social, Mental and Economic Grounds—Secretary of Labor Perkins Asks Higher Purchasing Power to Solve Textile Problems—Winant Named Chairman—Common Program Advocated.

With a message of goodwill from President Roosevelt and Secretary of Labor Perkins and Secretary of Commerce Rogers, the Conference of Textile Producing Nations called by the International Labor Office for to examine social and economic problems of the textile industry opened in the Government Auditorium in Washington, D. C. on April 5. Early in the conference, workers delegates urged a world-wide 40-hour week in the textile industry.

Twenty-four countries are represented at the conference. They are Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Germany, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Turkey, the United States, Uruguay, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

The United States delegation comprises John G. Winant, former chairman of the Social Security Board, for the government; former Governor O.

Maine State Federation President Endorses Non-Partisan League

I wish to wholeheartedly endorse the principles and aims of the Maine branch of Labor's Non-Partisan League. I respectfully urge that all local unions affiliated with the Maine State Federation of Labor cooperate to the fullest possible degree with this organization.

If we are to achieve the passage of Labor legislation which is aimed to alleviate the distressed economic condition of the masses, we must unite our political strength in order to elect our friends and defeat our enemies.

—JESSE A. WALDRON, President, MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Portland, Maine, April 10, 1937.

APPEAL TO WORKERS TO SUPPORT THEATRES ECONOMICALLY

Increased Patronage in Non-Union Theaters During Past Few Months Attributed to Inconsistency on Part of Working People and Their Families—Officials Explain Discontinuance of Pickets at Keith's Theater in Support of Injunction Granted by Courts—Unions' Future Success Dependent on Consistency of Workers.

"It shows, pretty fair, and other theatres appear to be a similar situation in indicating working people to patronize theaters whose owners are known to be unfriendly to the organized labor movement of Portland."

The above statement was made yesterday by members of Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Workers' Local Union, who followed a check-up made during the past week, report a large number of Portland people who patronize Keith's Theater are working people and members of their families, some of whom are known to be identified with local unions.

This is a most deplorable situation and causes us to wonder how a man who has benefited materially through his membership in a trade union, can consistently patronize an establishment which, as the result of refusal on the part of owners to engage union men has been declared "unfair" and placed on the "No Patronize List" members of the two Portland local unions said.

Questioned as to why they persist in patronizing Keith's Theater, they said they had been informed the picket line had been settled, and that this was given as a reason for withdrawal of pickets several months ago.

When told the withdrawal of pickets was because the courts had enjoined the union from maintaining a picket line, they expressed much surprise, and said they would immediately discontinue their patronage.

Why Keith's adopted this new policy of presenting stage shows, has been a question which caused much discussion. Many are of the opinion the impression made on the theater when the union was able to maintain a picket line, so greatly attracted the public attention that the management cannot afford to do without the business, making up losses sustained by the theater as a motion picture house.

When pictures were run exclusively at Keith's, only motion picture operators were affected, but with the inclusion of vaudeville, this brought about a wider audience.

(Continued on Page 2)

Wagner Act Decried

Law in Operation More Than A Year, But Hindered by Question of Constitutionality, Now Considered "O. K.", and Good Results Looked For On Behalf of Organized Workers.

Although a communication from the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, according to resolutions, read at Wednesday night's meeting of the Portland Central Labor Union, requesting President Roosevelt to use his influence and understanding to restore unity in the American Labor movement was deferred until the next meeting which is to be held Wednesday evening, April 21.

Arguments offered against such a move were that President Roosevelt, while having proved himself a friend of the masses of working people throughout his political career, was not expected to carry on activities which it is possible for organized labor to do.

While means for bringing about this unity were considered of tremendous importance, it was contended other methods can be used for bringing about the desired result. Others, a plan recently suggested by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, which is to call a general conference to bring together leaders of the various labor organizations for the purpose of discussing matters which it is thought will be recommended by the two factions and by this means restore unity in the American Labor movement.

During the discussion, it was pointed out the resolution submitted by the Portland Central Labor Council had considerable merit, and with the President's influence, it was thought much good could be accomplished; but that consideration should be given to the excessive burdens with which the President is laden, and for Labor to ask for something it can accomplish by its own efforts when leaders in both factions come to realize that little constructive work can be accomplished while a division of forces exists, and that the President is not the one to whom the responsibility of this will come sooner than it is to the workers.

It was said that present exorbitant conditions interfere with deep thinking and that something besides wages and working hours are necessary to bring about a strong and stable labor movement—one that will be required to the benefit of working people.

It was also contended that an appeal of this kind is already being made, and that the very thing which is being recommended by the two factions and by this means restore unity in the American Labor movement.

(Continued on Page 2)

AFI Ex. Council Meeting to Discuss CIO Expulsion

According to press reports this morning President Green announced he would call a special meeting of the American Federation of Labor's executive council to consider expulsion of unions making part of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

This action, Mr. Green is quoted as stating, is "prompted by a recent proclamation of the American Federation of Labor, which demands that immediate action be taken by the Federation in support of a line of distinction between the CIO and the A. F. of L."

Action along this line, it is contended, has been deferred by State Federation and Central bodies, who claim that the CIO is not a labor union, and CIO unions are considered only under suspension by the A. F. of L.

Press reports announced this week that the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, by a unanimous vote last Wednesday, adopted a "hands off" policy in the dispute between John L. Lewis and the American Federation of Labor.

John A. Phillips, president of the State Federation, said at the vote was "hands off" in the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

The resolution "decried the CIO as a union of unorganized labor," but it feels certain that the labor movement will be served by the adoption of a hands off policy on any other contrary course of action.

It is in the future may be subject to the CIO, but it is not the duty of the American Federation of Labor to interfere.

The resolution "decried the CIO as a union of unorganized labor," but it feels certain that the labor movement will be served by the adoption of a hands off policy on any other contrary course of action.

It is in the future may be subject to the CIO, but it is not the duty of the American Federation of Labor to interfere.

Delegates Defer Action Which Would Request President Roosevelt to Bring Unity Among Labor's Warring Factions.

Communication From Los Angeles Central Labor Council, Read at Last Wednesday Night's Meeting of Portland C. L. U., Firm in Belief President's Influence Would Induce Leaders in A. F. of L. and C. I. O. to Confer and Possibly Bring About Settlement of Present Difficulties.

Although a communication from the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, according to resolutions, read at Wednesday night's meeting of the Portland Central Labor Union, requesting President Roosevelt to use his influence and understanding to restore unity in the American Labor movement was deferred until the next meeting which is to be held Wednesday evening, April 21.

Arguments offered against such a move were that President Roosevelt, while having proved himself a friend of the masses of working people throughout his political career, was not expected to carry on activities which it is possible for organized labor to do.

While means for bringing about this unity were considered of tremendous importance, it was contended other methods can be used for bringing about the desired result. Others, a plan recently suggested by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, which is to call a general conference to bring together leaders of the various labor organizations for the purpose of discussing matters which it is thought will be recommended by the two factions and by this means restore unity in the American Labor movement.

During the discussion, it was pointed out the resolution submitted by the Portland Central Labor Council had considerable merit, and with the President's influence, it was thought much good could be accomplished; but that consideration should be given to the excessive burdens with which the President is laden, and for Labor to ask for something it can accomplish by its own efforts when leaders in both factions come to realize that little constructive work can be accomplished while a division of forces exists, and that the President is not the one to whom the responsibility of this will come sooner than it is to the workers.

It was said that present exorbitant conditions interfere with deep thinking and that something besides wages and working hours are necessary to bring about a strong and stable labor movement—one that will be required to the benefit of working people.

It was also contended that an appeal of this kind is already being made, and that the very thing which is being recommended by the two factions and by this means restore unity in the American Labor movement.

(Continued on Page 2)

LABOR'S NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE SWUNG INTO FULL ACTION AT MEETING HELD IN AUGUSTA SUN.

Delegates Representing Local Unions From All Parts of State, Regardless of Party Alignment, Re-affirm Confidences in President's Supreme Court Program—Adopt By-Laws and Start Organization Functioning on Aggressive Lines.

Reaffirmation of the President's judicial program, adoption of a constitution and by-laws, and outlining a campaign of activities to be conducted throughout the State of Maine, were the principal features of interest at the meeting of the Labor's Non-Partisan League, held in Augusta, Sunday.

The meeting, presided over by Alonzo F. Young, Bay Harbor, chairman of the League, was well attended, members being organized into four sections of the State being unanimous in their expressions regarding the President's program, and the political as well as economic standpoint, and announced to form local leagues these changes were accepted with promises of good results.

In his opening address at the meeting, Chairman Young pointed out the necessity of the League, stating that as its name implies, all citizens regardless of party affiliation are entitled to become members. He said that the League is to be formed in all sections of the state and that frequent meetings of the state organization would be held at stated intervals, and that the League would be perfecting an organization of this kind in every other state in the country.

The League, according to its principles, strictly non-partisan in its general make-up. Primarily, it was formed during the Presidential campaign to assist in the reelection of President Roosevelt as a means for countering the violence of the League launched by the Liberty League and other organizations opposed to his re-election.

Appreciating his great work in leading the nation out of the economic depression, and the fact that the League is a means for bringing to the attention of the people the importance of the League in making his judiciary and recovery program successful.

Following are the officers elected at the meeting: President, Alonzo F. Young, Bay Harbor; vice-president, Robert M. La Follette, Maine; secretary, Robert M. La Follette, Maine; treasurer, Robert M. La Follette, Maine.

It was a grand occasion," Mr. Young said, "and the enthusiasm manifested by delegates reporting for their various sections of the country gave evidence regarding the impression made upon the nation's working people since President Roosevelt assumed office last year."

Following are the officers elected at the meeting: President, Alonzo F. Young, Bay Harbor; vice-president, Robert M. La Follette, Maine; secretary, Robert M. La Follette, Maine; treasurer, Robert M. La Follette, Maine.

(Continued on Page 3)

Who's to Blame?

Arrogance of Many Large Employers Who, Intoxicated Over Success, Assumed Antagonistic Attitude to Organized Labor—It Took Many Years and a Serious Business Depression to Make Millions of Workers Realize Their Economic Strength—Now, They're Off—Watch Out for Developments.

Whether it is due to emotionalism, enthusiastic leadership or from any other cause, the fact remains that organization is in the air, and that from present indications it is going to continue without interruption or until the program has been completed to organize workers in every mass production industry in the country.

That this is causing no end of troubles and anxiety to large employers of labor, many of whom have already succumbed to the inevitable is certain, this having been demonstrated in no uncertain tones during the past month when officials of two of the nation's largest mass production industries, namely, automobile and steel, were compelled to sign on the dotted line or suffer the penalty of closing their plants.

It might be well to ask at this time as to "who's to blame" for the present situation, and as to whether it is due to the captains of industry, who because of their ability to establish and maintain these industries, who have been declared "unfair" and placed on the "No Patronize List" members of the two Portland local unions said.

In the writer's experience of more than 50 years as a trade unionist and actively engaged in the movement, he has met a comparatively small number of employers who were easily won over and in a receptive mood, when called upon to accede to the demands of their union employees. As far back as can be recalled, in no instance were these demands unreasonable as they proved to be a decent wage, shorter working hours, improved sanitary conditions and other matters which in his estimation, considered from both an economic and

(Continued on Page 8)

Senate Approves Guffey Coal Bill; Rejects Slap at "Sit-Down" Strike

Washington, D. C., April 7 (HNS). The Senate passed the Guffey coal bill by a vote of 48 to 35 after five hours of debate. The bill, introduced by Senator Guffey of West Virginia, would set a minimum wage of 10 cents an hour for miners in the coal fields of the United States.

The bill was passed by a vote of 48 to 35 after five hours of debate. The bill, introduced by Senator Guffey of West Virginia, would set a minimum wage of 10 cents an hour for miners in the coal fields of the United States.

The bill was passed by a vote of 48 to 35 after five hours of debate. The bill, introduced by Senator Guffey of West Virginia, would set a minimum wage of 10 cents an hour for miners in the coal fields of the United States.

Penn. Federation of Labor Stays Neutral on C. I. O.

Press reports announced this week that the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, by a unanimous vote last Wednesday, adopted a "hands off" policy in the dispute between John L. Lewis and the American Federation of Labor.

John A. Phillips, president of the State Federation, said at the vote was "hands off" in the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

The resolution "decried the CIO as a union of unorganized labor," but it feels certain that the labor movement will be served by the adoption of a hands off policy on any other contrary course of action.

It is in the future may be subject to the CIO, but it is not the duty of the American Federation of Labor to interfere.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD HANDLED 2072 CASES, INVOLVING 745,702 WORKERS, UP TO MARCH 1

Activities of the National Labor Relations Board during the 17 months since its inception, shows in a bulletin issued during the week that the board has handled 2072 cases. The bulletin includes action on charges of unfair labor practice and patterns of labor relations received by the Board and its 21 regional offices. The 2072 cases involved 745,702 workers.

The data show Board activities up to March 1, 1937. During February, 1937, the board handled 119 new cases, showing an increase from 107 cases in January, 1937. The total number of cases which came before the board for the first 17 months of its operations, covered Section 8(b) of the Act, which makes it unlawful for an employer to discriminate against workers because of their union affiliation. The board in 536 cases the main cause of complaint was based upon Section 8(b) of the Act, which makes it unlawful for an employer to discriminate against workers because of their union affiliation. The board in 536 cases the main cause of complaint was based upon Section 8(b) of the Act, which makes it unlawful for an employer to discriminate against workers because of their union affiliation.

The board has received up to March 1, 1937, a total of 424 petitions for certification of representatives of workers for collective bargaining. The board has received up to March 1, 1937, a total of 424 petitions for certification of representatives of workers for collective bargaining.

The board has received up to March 1, 1937, a total of 424 petitions for certification of representatives of workers for collective bargaining.

AUGUSTA'S MAYOR SAYS AUBURN SHOE WORKERS ARE BETTER PAID THAN THOSE IN HAVERHILL, MASS.

In Address Before Gardiner Chamber of Commerce, Mayor Pays Scaled January Average Was \$20, Against Haverhill Wage Of \$19.50—Decries Situation Which Stirred Auburn Shoe Workers to Action, Resulting in Tying Up All Maine Industry.

The shoe strike in Auburn, and activities of the Committee for Industrial Organization in its program to conducting a statewide organizing drive among workers employed in this and the textile industry, were the usual awakening among business men's organizations, of a real realization that the shoe workers in this city were not to be trifled with.

It is evident business men did not fully realize what effect store strikes in Detroit, Flint and other cities had on working people throughout the country. Having understood that in working people in this State, who, he intimated, had not responded to "democratic" propaganda, Mayor Frederick G. Paine of Auburn, in addressing the Gardiner Chamber of Commerce, after stating the average wages of shoe workers in Maine for January were 50 cents a week more than received by shoe workers in the City of Haverhill, Massachusetts, as the "most highly organized union city in New England," said:

"This section should fight back at the forces of unrest and stand upon its own feet to protect the employing community. If we can do this we can stick together, and a three-hour community meeting Gardiner, Haverhill and Augusta, and out of it all will be able to keep our value in peace and contentment.

"So far, he continued, "we have been fortunate not to have labor difficulties here, and I call upon members of the Board of Trade to determine whether or not workers are treated fairly or unfairly."

At just about the time Mayor Paine was making an appeal to those who for years contented themselves with just looking on, never dreaming that the supposedly quiet and apparently easily satisfied workers in Maine would become aroused, the shoe industry failed, it would become the duty

(Continued on Page 3)

WORKERS SHOULD GUARD AGAINST HASTY ABANDONMENT OF A. F. L. UNIONS, SOCIALIST PARTY SAYS

The National Socialist Party, in a resolution passed last Monday, adopted resolutions urging its members to give their support to the new labor movement headed by John L. Lewis.

The document, however, includes a resolve which discourages ramp action by unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, stating that workers lagged by recent violent action with the labor movement, and that it is the duty of the party to guard against hasty abandonment of the A. F. of L.

The resolution also contains a provision in giving its support to the Committee for Industrial Organization, recognized the shortcomings of that organization. The chief objection was the charge against the CIO leadership was "depending upon the political alliance with one of the major political parties."

Molders' President Ordered to War on Labor Spies

Evidence at a recent hearing held by the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, disclosed the fact that the International Brotherhood of Molders had been employed by a detective agency as a "labor spy."

This incident, when called to the attention of President Lawrence O. Krede of the I. M. U., was made a special subject for discussion by the International executive committee, and members instructed President Krede to prefer charges personally or by deputy against the member named.

The records of the La Follette Committee disclosed that the member named was a "labor spy" or any member who in the future might become engaged in such a nefarious occupation.

The Labor News

Official Newspaper of the
MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Published Monthly by
THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR
Under Supervision of Charles A. Waldron, Frank C. MacDonald, Charles R. Burgess, B. J. Dorsey, Committee.
P. O. Box 34, Augusta, Me.

The Official Organ of Organized Labor in Maine, Devoted to the Promotion of the Welfare of the Wage Earner and the Property of Industry Through a Better Understanding and Cooperation Between Employer and Employee.
An exponent of a Square Deal for Both Sides. Constructive in Policy. Independent in Politics.

Subscription, One Year 10 Cents. Price per Copy, 5 Cents.

Entered as second-class matter November 14, 1920, at the Post Office at Augusta, Maine, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

President—Charles A. Waldron, Portland.
Treasurer—Richard H. Bunker, Bangor.
Secretary and Legislative Agent—Charles R. Burgess, Bangor.
Vice-Presidents:
1st District—Frank C. MacDonald, Old Town, Portland.
2nd District—Eugene Bunker, Bangor.
3rd District—Charles R. Burgess, Bangor.
4th District—Leo J. Aldrich, Bangor.
5th District—Benjamin J. Dorsey, Bangor.

APRIL, 1937

Maine People Are Decidedly Against Sales Tax

Recent Poll Shows This, With Organized Labor Solidly Seconding the Motion—Proposal Regarded as Imposition on Working People

It has been reliably stated that two out of every three residents of Maine who have been approached upon the subject are opposed to the sales tax. It is hardly necessary to state that, speaking for their membership in Maine and elsewhere in general, have the same opposition to this peculiar form of expediency taxation.

It is objected to for the plain and simple reason that the burden of this tax falls where it is least able to be borne—upon the working masses. It is the direct opposite of the income tax, which has every ground of reason and economic equity to support it.

But, the one thing which is most ill headed, and which ought to be the most important of all, is the particular cause which makes the attempted imposition of the sales tax a matter of even tolerable discussion. It is admitted, openly and without cavil or denial, that this measure of penny-pinching is an expedient to secure a new source of taxation. It is a tax system could be put into operation; it would not affect the fundamental issue involved, which is—nothing more or less than excessive spending.

The difference in time consumed, as measured by the earning and the spending of money, needs no comment. In a few hours and sometimes less, a Legislature may appropriate a million dollars, which would represent the labor of a million men for an hour, and sometimes for a day. How can we ever expect a sales tax to overtake the current rage for spending?

The discussion of the possible imposition of the sales tax has but one good feature to commend it; that is, it has made the "tax question" as perhaps nothing could have done. Hidden taxes (concealed in the increased price of retail goods) have too long fooled the public. The act is now showing its claws—and the public shrinks from the anticipated wounding of the flesh—and the pocketbook.

Gen. Johnson Getting Into "Big Money"

Coming of NRA Was Big Moment for One Who Was Almost Unknown Outside of Army Circles.

According to announcement during the week, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, of NRA fame, has been named, as special adviser for the textile printing industry.

This announcement came only a few weeks following publication of a story to the effect that the General had received a handsome sum in a like capacity from other industry, and that the latter amount had totaled about ten times what he received during an entire year as administrator for the NRA.

"What can be done to stabilize an industry which for years has been in a most deplorable condition," is the question which General Johnson is undertaking to answer, and in this he has the best wishes of hosts of workers, who were the principal sufferers as the result.

Stories of low wages, long hours, extensive machine load, unsanitary conditions, and all that goes with an industry which, because of cut-throat competition, is at the mercy of chiselers, thieves and crooks, has been told and re-told about the dyeing and finishing industry, and if General Johnson—no matter how much he is paid for his can bring about stability, he will have earned the best wages not only of the many thousands of workers engaged in the industry, but from that class of employers who want to be fair, but are hindered in their good intentions by an aggregation of cut-throat competitors, who got into the industry during the past 10 or 15 years.

When General Johnson has finished his job with the dyeing and finishing industry, it is hoped those who control the wheels and worked, cotton and rayon, and other units of the textile industry, and who complain of conditions caused by this comparatively new element claimed to be responsible for present unbalanced conditions, will be

prompted to give him a chance to see what can be done for them.

The General is a "shrewd guy." He knows "his onions," and notwithstanding his price per diem may be staggering, he's worth all he earns if he can place an industry like textiles on a basis where it can at least pay its workers a decent, living wage.

Justice Roberts Opposed Law Now Favored by Employers

Wrote Decree Killing Railroad Pension Act, 80 Per Cent of Which is Now Favored Through Agreement Between Management and Employers.

One of the most significant things about the agreement of railroad workers and railroad managers on a pension plan is the fact that this plan takes over more than 80 per cent of the provisions of the first Railroad Retirement Act, which the Supreme Court, by a five-to-four vote, declared unconstitutional.

The decision in that case was written by Justice Roberts, who had been a railroad attorney a good part of his active life. He rated the law unfavorably as an imposition on the railroads.

"We conclude," he said, in one place, "that the provisions of this Act which disregard the private and separate ownership of the several railroads (the railroads), treat them as a single employer, and pool all their assets regardless of their individual obligations and the varying conditions found in their respective enterprises cannot be justified as consistent with the due process clause."

Yet everything mentioned in this paragraph as violating the rights of the railroads had now been agreed to by the railroads. Better proof of the bias of the Court's decision in this case could not be asked. It is worth mentioning that in this case, Chief Justice Hughes wrote the dissenting opinion, concurred in by Justices Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo.

Reversal on Minimum Wage Seen As Victory for Pres.

Speculative Rise As to Effect of Agitation for Judicial Change Has Had on Ruling of Minimum Wage, Railroad Collective Bargaining and Franklin-Lemke Bill.

Perhaps nothing has occurred in the annals of the United States Supreme Court which caused so much comment during the week as did the reversal of the court in its ruling by a 5 to 4 vote on the right of states to fix minimum wages for women, which two previous occasions had been declared unconstitutional.

Coming on the same day, and which had a tendency to cause people to wonder at the sudden change of mind was approval of the Railway Labor Act, which guarantees collective bargaining for rail workers and also the Fraser-Lemke Act making billions of dollars of farm indebtedness eligible to three year moratoriums.

Discussion on the Court's action was the cause for much speculation as to just what caused those who voted to declare the New York Minimum Wage Law unconstitutional, which was a purely state affair, while these only a few months later saw their way clear to favor a similar law for the State of Washington.

The consensus of opinion is that militant action on the part of those who during the past few months stood by the President in his efforts to rejuvenate the Supreme Court is largely responsible for this change of mind, which makes possible not only application of minimum wage laws in New York, but in other states, which during the past few years had adopted similar laws.

The incident is one which could cause members of Organized Labor to feel proud over their efforts in helping to popularize the President's judicial program. First and foremost among activities was the militant action by Labor's Non-Partisan League which brought more than 500 delegates representing 15 states in the United States to a convention held in Washington on March 8, the proceedings of which caused nation wide publicity, and which undoubtedly impressed irrefragable members of the Supreme Court that the public (not that portion referred to by daily newspapers, but the masses of workers) is extremely opposed to the manner in which they treated legislation enacted to remedy evils which from time immemorial have kept them under bondage.

Again the fact that Organized Labor has demonstrated its ability to do things when it follows out its principle of persistency and militancy has been proven to be constructive and productive of good results.

With the Court's approval of these three important measures there is reason to believe that the Wagner-Connelly Labor Relations Act, on which Labor is so dependent for a square deal, will also be declared constitutional.

On this bill hinges a great portion of the future progress to be made by the Organized Labor movement. It will simply mean that through its collective bargaining clause, that employers will be compelled to meet representatives chosen by their employees to discuss wages, hours and working conditions, and that protection is offered those who have been discharged because of their union activities.

The action of the Supreme Court in reversing its decision on the Minimum Wage Law is received with much satisfaction by those who for years have given their time, thoughts and energy to the cause of the worker. Abuses which crept into industry during the past 25 years or since mass production was started on a large scale, had grown to immense proportions.

Efforts to remedy these found employers and their highly paid lawyers persistently opposing means that would in any way interfere with their way of treating with their employees. Their efforts were not confined to State Legislatures where they were successful in keeping minimum wage laws at a minimum of importance, but extended their influence to Washington with the result that the law was declared unconstitutional.

With this favorable decision friends of the law in Massachusetts and other states are preparing to put it into operation. Governor Hurley is in several states are preparing to put it into operation. Their purpose is to press the enactment of a new law based on the Washington law, which means that it will have "teeth in it."

End of Sit-Down Strikes is Seen With Auto Settlement

Terms Agreed Upon Between John L. Lewis and W. P. Chrysler Give Reason to Believe Plan is Becoming Exceedingly Unpopular.

That sit-down strikes are becoming exceedingly unpopular, and that to continue this plan might prove injurious to organizational activities, is most apparent, this having been evidenced by an agreement between John L. Lewis, acting for the C. I. O., and Walter P. Chrysler, which was made part of the settlement of the automobile strike in the latter's factory.

Opposition which, of course, first came from manufacturers with the General Motors' strike, and followed in other plants, was augmented by statements issued by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, who referred to these as unlawful and wholly out of tune with the principles under which the organized Labor movement is operating; but the plan has stirred State governments to take action against them.

So great was dissatisfaction expressed over sit-down strikes that several States, believing Federal action should be taken, adopted resolutions memorializing Congress, on the ground that the plan is illegal and contrary to sound public policy. This resulted in the adoption of a resolution by Congress last Wednesday, the text of which is as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that it is the sense of the Congress that the so-called sit-down strike is illegal and contrary to sound public policy;

And, Members of Congress were not satisfied with taking action that condemned sit-down strikes without showing their respect for this method, which was principally responsible for creating such conditions, and augmented the resolutions as follows:

"That the so-called industrial spy system builds fear, suspicion and animosity, tends to cause strikes and industrial warfare and is contrary to sound public policy."

"That it is likewise contrary to sound public policy for any employer to deny the right of collective bargaining, to foster the company union or to engage in any other unfair labor practice as defined in the National Labor Relations Act."

With the agreement signed between Messrs. Lewis and Chrysler, it is safe to assume there will be no further strikes of this kind, at least none will be sanctioned by the Committee for Industrial Organization.

This, of course, does not mean that independent of that organization, workers will not take matters in their own hands and use this method in their efforts to achieve employment, they are sincere in their efforts, but generally speaking, and especially as this concerns plants where thousands of workers are employed, it can be safely assumed the sit-down strike—while, since its inception in this country, has become exceedingly unpopular—has come to an end.

Rhode Island's New Labor Commissioner

Thomas F. McMahon Took Experience of Years as an Organization Man Into Job, Which He Refers to As One of Most Efficient Departments in the State.

State Labor Departments, when they were first organized, made little impression except as they applied the enforcement of labor laws. In nearly all instances men selected for these positions were appointed primarily because of their connection with some particular industry, but whose knowledge of the actual workings of mechanical departments were of a negligible quantity.

As a result little progress of Labor up to standards beyond the mere enforcing out, in a measure, laws enacted for the protection of workers.

In the early days there was practically no initiative taken by the commissioners. They felt their position to be one that called for routine work. In other words they were merely carrying out orders, as they had been accustomed to when employed in private industry.

Of course there were some exceptions to the rule, this being evident with the appointment of Edwin Smith as Labor Commissioner of Massachusetts, who, while having had little practical experience, was an exceptionally capable man who possessed initiative and who, during his occupancy brought the department up, not only from the standpoint of efficiency, but through enactment of laws which afforded greatly added protection to the worker.

While Labor had tried for many years to have one of its own members named to that position, until State governments took on a more liberal attitude toward Labor was it possible to accomplish this.

The first to benefit from this new change of

attitude was Charles O. Beale, a member of the Cigar Makers' Union, who was named Labor Commissioner for the State of Maine. Next came the appointment of Joseph M. Toney by Governor Cross of Connecticut. Two years ago when Commissioner Smith resigned as legislator, the Governor of the Boston Sheet Metal Workers' Union and a former president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

A few months ago John L. Metcalf Walling was assigned as Rhode Island Labor Commissioner to accept a federal position there was much discussion as to who would be selected as his successor. It is because of the confirmation of Mr. McMahon as one of the state's leading officials, and the excellent results accomplished by him during his short time in office that has prompted the writing of this article. His success has been marked during the first weeks of his official activities within 24 hours he has brought about the settlement of the Teamsters' strike, which, for a time, seemed as though it was going to result in a long, drawn-out and costly controversy.

Next came the Perennial Dyeing, Finishing and Printing plant in West Warwick. In this strike also, Mr. McMahon is credited with having done a splendid job, and which he has been highly commended by Governor Quinn and by large manufacturers who, it is evident, fully realize that the settlement of these two important strikes and several others were made possible through the experiences gained by one who had given his entire lifetime, not only in the study of characters, but to those matters which greatly affect industry and production.

Objections to the appointment of members of Organized Labor from the very first when State Departments of Labor and Industries were organized were because it was contended, a man who carried a card couldn't serve two masters. In other words, it was argued that a member of a trade union could not consistently act impartially, and that industry was bound to get the worst of the bargain.

But this has been proven to the contrary, as in no instance in either Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut or Rhode Island, where members of trade unions are in charge, has any complaint been made against unfairness practiced in these departments.

Rather it has been demonstrated that knowledge gained after many years of mingling with working people, coupled with contacts with employers, and a close study regarding the important problems of industry and production placed these in the top shelf of efficiency, and that patience, perseverance, honesty and conscientiousness brought them knowledge that proved most important in carrying on the duties of their office.

Knowing Mr. McMahon, the subject of this article, as we do, it is a pleasure to join with hosts of friends throughout the country in congratulating him and to extend to him our best wishes for a most successful administration of this most important department.

THE SECURITY UNDERWRITING RACKET

The large profits made by banking concerns in selling railroad securities to the investing public is revealed by the testimony before the Senate Railway Finance Committee relative to the activities of J. P. Morgan & Company in unloading \$818,027.00 Van Sweringen securities over a period of sixteen years.

The Morgan firm was the head of a syndicate which purchased this vast amount of Van Sweringen paper and sold it to the public at a profit of \$8,000,000. According to the testimony the bankers were not overly careful in protecting the investing public against inflated values represented by the securities. But the transactions brought them a profit of \$8,000,000.

This and other unsavory facts in railroad finance brought light by the Senate Committee are very interesting and instructive in illustrating the not altogether ethical practices of underwriters, which is a technical term used to describe those financial groups who buy corporation securities and unload them on a frequently misinformed and unsuspecting public, which ultimately is compelled to pocket large losses.

The difficulty is that Government investigations of these transactions, many of them questionable, are usually not scheduled until years and years after the deals are consummated and the losses of the people are chloroformed with the lapse of time.

NOT A PUZZLE

Between 1929 and 1936 this is what happened to American Telephone and Telegraph, world's largest corporation:

Number of employees: FELL from 456,682 to 294,362.

Wages paid: FELL from \$676,543,312 to \$475,000,000.

Dividends: ROSE from \$116,378,371 to \$168,081,179.

This is not a puzzle contest, but if you study this picture carefully you'll see where our next depression is coming from.—Philadelphia Record.

The 'Aristocracy' of Labor

By Dr. Charles Stieglitz
Executive Director, Good Neighbor

It is sometimes said that women are more sensibler than men, and that the social distinctions which are inextricable, making those whom they regard as beneath them the social scale, extremely shallow. Many cases in this is unquestionably true. The woman is usually more to some women in the churches, where one scarcely expects to find such frequent social distinctions, is really due to what the psychologists call an "inferiority complex." Such women are conscious of their own looks—intellectual and physical—that they try to hide by putting on more clothes, costly cosmetics, and all the other things which are supposed to increase their charm and their good looks—although usually they take it out by trying to maintain a superior social attitude toward other women.

But what about men—especially workmen? Are they every guilty of sensibleness? To give the women a fair chance, let us put the men upon the same basis that we have just done. Let's take a machine shop. Without going into details let us think of the class or "social distinctions" which exist among the machinists, machinists, machine operators, and "special laborers" who are employed to make big shops.

They are segregated according to their jobs or the clothes they wear in the shop. The men who operate the lathe are just old clothes. Also they are segregated according to their wages. The men who operate the lathe are just old clothes. Also they are segregated according to their wages. The men who operate the lathe are just old clothes. Also they are segregated according to their wages.

"Talk about the 'aristocracy' of Labor," you may say, "in what sense has it a right to be proud, because it is producing something that is the wealth of the world? But this is the only reason for its pride. For counting the number of men who are employed in the labor of others. The men who operate the lathe are just old clothes. Also they are segregated according to their wages. The men who operate the lathe are just old clothes. Also they are segregated according to their wages."

N. Y. Transit Company Turns to Unionized Policy

The Interborough Rapid Transit Co. of New York has announced that it has decided to turn to unionized policy. The company has announced that it has decided to turn to unionized policy. The company has announced that it has decided to turn to unionized policy. The company has announced that it has decided to turn to unionized policy.

According to Receiver Murray's announcement, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which has been the company union, will head the ballot. The company has announced that it has decided to turn to unionized policy. The company has announced that it has decided to turn to unionized policy. The company has announced that it has decided to turn to unionized policy.

The seventh place on the ballot will be reserved for a group of the employees' own formation, and the last space will permit employees to record their opposition to any organization at all.

For voting purposes, the employees are arranged in twenty classifications according to occupation. The company has announced that it has decided to turn to unionized policy. The company has announced that it has decided to turn to unionized policy. The company has announced that it has decided to turn to unionized policy.

Minimum Wage Law Urged by Ontario Premier

Hebourn Says Measure Will Cover 80 Adult Male Workers Under New Ontario Minimum Wage Law For That Province.

Toronto, April 10 (AP).—Premier Mitchell Hebourn announced that he expected prompt action on the minimum wage bill which the Ontario Parliament will guarantee minimum wages for 80 adult male workers. The bill would set up an industry and labor board with authority to inspect working conditions and set minimum wages for men and women and children.

"The Province of Quebec," Premier Hebourn said, "has agreed to do the same. It is a measure which the people of Ontario are entitled to expect. The people of Ontario are entitled to expect the same. It is a measure which the people of Ontario are entitled to expect."

In the past, whenever advanced labor legislation was contemplated for Ontario, they were frightened off by the threat of a strike. The people of Ontario are entitled to expect the same. It is a measure which the people of Ontario are entitled to expect. The people of Ontario are entitled to expect the same. It is a measure which the people of Ontario are entitled to expect."

THE LABOR NEWS, 30c A YEAR

P. 5. IF YOU LIKE ALE WITH EXTRA BODY—ASK FOR HARVARD DOUBLE ALE

BUSINESS ON UPSWING WITH LIVING COSTS ADVANCING MAKES INCREASED WAGES NECESSARY

Commenting upon the general business situation, as it now exists, the American Federation of Labor, in its monthly review of general industrial conditions throughout the country, says, in substance:

Significant above other factors, in the business situation, this spring, is the strong upward current of business activity. Although the steady rise from February to December was broken in January, 1937, by floods and industrial dislocations, the upward movement was resumed again by mid-February. It is now evident that the recovery has gathered up much momentum that any minor business hindrance cannot effectively retard its vigorous upswing.

As for general industrial production, by the middle of the current month of March it became evident that production had reached the level of the last months of 1936. It is now close to the normal line, and will probably exceed that point by next summer, barring altogether unusual circumstances.

On the face of the present outlook, it is confidently expected that there will be a continuation of the present favorable production record, probably to last for the next six to twelve months or more.

There has been, throughout the country, a general advance in living standards, caused by coincident wage increases. Business is now well "out of the rut," as the phrase goes. For instance, in 1936 a little less than one thousand corporations reported profits \$1 per cent above those of the first quarter of 1937. Standard Statistics estimates another 50 per cent increase in profits over those of the first quarter of 1936. This applies to leading manufacturing concerns.

One result of the earnings and accumulation of such large profits has been to cause a larger disbursement of dividends to stockholders. This is justifiable, but to secure and maintain general industrial equilibrium

there must also be an increase in wages. It is self-evident that it is impossible to enlarge the market for consumer goods as rapidly and as extensively as the market for raw materials and production—with its inevitable unemployment.

It must also be kept in mind that the rising cost of living, of itself, under conditions of the wage of workers' inequality. Wage cuts followed the ending of the strike, and we have lost half the wage gains made under that provision of the New Deal. A further rise in the cost of living is more than plainly indicated: it is apparently assured. Income salaries to officials and disproportionately large dividends will not ensure a continuation of prosperity. On the other hand, unless workers share, and share equally, in the wealth which they have helped to create, prosperity cannot be expected to last.

Commenting upon the main facts as indicated above, everything shown that it is sometimes entirely overlooked that the United States is in an especially favored position. This is because of the war, which for ever hangs over Europe. The destructive civil war which is now raging in Spain has given rise to more and more apprehension, upon the part of practically all the first class powers of the world, that this country is threatened with sanguinary dictatorship if prolonged too far, may result in a general European war. But the United States, from its position of vantage 5,000 miles across the Atlantic ocean, can afford to give to its own domestic affairs the intimate attention which should make for its increasing general economic stability. By that one instance alone, this country should mark the way to leadership in general world recovery.

MCGRADY SUBMITS PLAN FOR ENDING INDUSTRIAL STRIFE FOR GOOD OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

In Address Before U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Assistant Secretary of Labor Declares Old Methods of Fighting Labor Are Antiquated and Useless—Quotes Statistics to Show Great Losses Sustained by Labor and Industry.

Washington, D. C., April 10.—Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, advocated a national labor policy last Monday in an address before the American Industrial Development Council at the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

He declared that the old methods of dealing with labor disputes are antiquated and inefficient. "The old methods of dealing with labor disputes are antiquated and inefficient," he said. "They have proved their futility."

"Now that we have had the proof, the time is ripe—right now—for the leaders of organized industry and the leaders of organized labor, with the assistance of the government, to get together and make a new, fair, sane and sensible program. Either by legislation or by industrial agreements we must put an end to this curse of constant economic warfare."

"It is not too late for the people and for the industry to make a new policy. It is not too late for the people and for the industry to make a new policy. It is not too late for the people and for the industry to make a new policy."

"Labor has not agreed upon one side representation. Part of it is playing with the fallacy of company union. Part of it is living in the past and opposed to any form of labor solidarity whatever."

"The government must make the labor policy of an entire nation. It is not the problem of one day. I leave with you the thought that somehow in common council we must remedy the great lack. We must have a labor policy in the United States."

EDWARD F. MCGRADY

side representation. Part of it is playing with the fallacy of company union. Part of it is living in the past and opposed to any form of labor solidarity whatever."

"The government must make the labor policy of an entire nation. It is not the problem of one day. I leave with you the thought that somehow in common council we must remedy the great lack. We must have a labor policy in the United States."

BEST INSURANCE AGENCY

Drawn for LABOR by John M. Barry



As the above illustration depicts, the scene at the factory window of the cashier's office is very friendly. The worker is receiving an envelope which he knows will contain enough money for him to maintain a comfortable

After references to the recent widespread wage increases and the signs of continued recovery, he declared that perhaps the most important factor in determining the extent of the recovery is the price level.

"Will industry be satisfied with passing on to the ultimate consumer only those additional costs that are legitimate?" he asked. "Or will it as only too frequently in the past, take advantage of the situation and use wage rate increases as an opportunity for holding up temporary exorbitant profits?"

"If the price level is increased to the point where the labor population of the nation finds that it has received no gain in its standards of living from wage-rate increases, you may rest assured that labor will come back and demand still higher wages. We need devote all our energies to avoiding a repetition of that vicious spiral of still higher prices, still higher wages, and all that such a situation implies."

He reported preliminary figures indicating that whereas 1,137,213 workers were involved in strikes in 1936, in 1937 there were 796,000 workers involved with a loss of 14,896,000 man-hours. In 1936, he added, 1,456,696 workers were involved and the man-days lost numbered 19,951,949.

Firemen and Oilers Sign Pact With C. B. & Q. R. R.

A new agreement covering employees coming under the jurisdiction of the

ARRANGEMENT WHEREBY C. I. O. IS TO ADMINISTER U. T. W. AFFAIRS DURING NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN

Details for Organization Drive, Which is Ready to Be Started, as Planned in New York Office of C. I. O., With Sidney Hillman, President of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in Complete Charge.

Arrangements for the nationwide drive to organize textile workers, according to announcement made during the week, have been completed and made from the appointment of Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who is to be in charge of activities. The Committee for Industrial Organization made public the following agreement entered into with the United Textile Workers of America for the conduct of the campaign:

International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers has been appointed with the management of the Burlington and Quincey Railroad. The agreement provides an increase in pay, time and one-half for overtime over eight hours and double time for Sundays and holidays, except on semi-day assignments. Seniority is recognized and the men will represent the Brotherhood which they voted in the majority at the election. The Brotherhood now has sixteen locals on the Burlington system.

MAJOR BERRY REFERS TO GREAT PROGRESS MADE BY NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE AS MOST AMAZING FACT

Referring to the two-day conference sponsored by Labor's Non-Partisan League held in Washington, Major George L. Berry said as follows:

"I have held a tremendously successful national conference of Labor's Non-Partisan League, and we have demonstrated the position of the great mass of the American people, including farmers and wage earners. We have demonstrated a unity of sentiment on this issue and we have demonstrated a unity of sentiment on this issue and we have demonstrated a unity of sentiment on this issue."

"It can be set forth as our conviction that the president's plan for every Congressional district as to the people in support of the president. We did this in the Congressional district as to the people in support of the president. We did this in the Congressional district as to the people in support of the president."

"While we have devoted our main attention to the court issue, we have also perfected our national organization, given some support to our work in every one of the forty-eight states now represented."

"It is with immense gratification that I have witnessed this fresh demonstration of the unity and determination of our people to go forward to the logical goal of the Roosevelt program. Labor through the League, gladly shoulders the share of the burden of carrying on the fight, because it is the people's fight."

Look over your last receipt and see if it isn't time to renew your subscription to The Labor News.

HITTING A NEW HIGH IN VALUE. Stock up at THESE GREAT SAVINGS

Esale's

Visit your A&P Store to see the many displays of 5¢ merchandise and plan to invest as much as possible. Many of these items are on sale for this week only, April 12th to 17th.

AMMONIA	A&P	SMALL	5¢
BLUING	A&P	SMALL	5¢
VANILLA	PEACOCK	SMALL	5¢
PALMOLIVE SOAP	CAKE	5¢	
CIDER VINEGAR	RAJAH	SMALL	5¢
LAVA SOAP	CAKE	5¢	
CHOCOLATE	BAKER'S	SMALL	5¢
CRYSTAL SAL SODA	24 PNC	5¢	
CLOTHES PINS	24 PNC	5¢	
SPAGHETTI	10MA IN TIN	5¢	
WAX PAPER	A&P IN ENVELOPS	5¢	
IVORY SOAP	GUEST SIZE	5¢	
BAKING POWDER	ANNE PAGE SMALL CAN	5¢	
RAJAH MUSTARD	PREPARED	5¢	
GREEN SPLIT PEAS	BAK PNC	5¢	
SALERATUS	PNC	5¢	
BULK RICE	FOUND 5¢		
NAPKINS	QUEEN ANN PNC	5¢	
RAJAH COCOANUT	BAK PNC	5¢	

More Values For 5¢

Soups	10MA & PNC	5¢
Ionics Puree	TOBACCO	5¢
Apple Chewing	CUT	5¢
Brown Mule	TOBACCO CUT	5¢
Bul Durham	TOBACCO	5¢
Spark Plug	TOBACCO CUT	5¢
Baker's Cocoa	TIN	5¢
Tooth Picks	PNC	5¢
Babbitt's Cleanser	CAK	5¢
Jell-O	ALL FLAVORS	5¢
Sunbrite Cleanser	CAN	5¢
Octagon Soap	CAKE	5¢
Stray Soap	CAKE	5¢
Black Pepper	PGT	5¢
Yukon	CONTAINS	5¢
Potted Peas	TIN	5¢
Whole Green Peas	FOUND	5¢
Sulfurine Nite	PNC	5¢
Daily Dog Food	CAN	5¢
Hershey's Syrup	TIN	5¢

Canned Pear Sale!

A Farmer-Country benefit campaign, stock up now! You will want a good supply for salads, desserts and breakfast.

A&P PEARS 2 NO. 24 35¢

PEARS PACKER'S LABEL 2 NO. 2 29¢

Here's some good prices,

ANN PAGE SALAD DRESSING	2 1/2 LIT 24
N.B.C. FIG TARTS	19¢
N.B.C. CHERRIO COCKTAIL WAFER	15¢
CHOCOLATE MAGNOLIAS	2 1/2 25¢
O & C POTATOSTIX	2 PNC 25¢
CANTERBURY CREAMS	2 1/2 29¢
WENDY LEE CHOCOLATES	ASSORTED POUND BOX 29¢

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

BANANAS	GOLDEN YELLOW	5 LBS 25¢
WINESAP APPLES		4 LBS 27¢
ORANGES	JUICY VALANCIA	LONG 49¢
Carrots	YENDER	2 BUNCH 33¢
Cauliflower	WHITE	2 BUNCH 33¢
Spinach	FRESH	2 BUNCH 17¢
Celery	CRISP	10 C 10¢

A&P Food Stores

Your dollar buys MORE today than it will six months from now!

Wages are rising! Cost of material and living advancing! And we feel that six months from today prices will be higher on all lines of merchandise.

Purchase your electric refrigerator now at 1937's low prices. We could not replace them to sell at this price.

Compare refrigerators and see for yourself what General Electric has to offer—

Big, Roomy Cabinets • Brilliant New Styling • More Conveniences • More Usable Storage Space • More "Cold" Capacity • More Ice Cubes • 5 Years Performance Protection.

As Low as \$117.50 cash
Terms \$1 weekly

CENTRAL MAINE POWER COMPANY

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY

Triple Thrift

REFRIGERATORS

1 Model 2 Cabinet 3 Model

Thrift Unit

Automatic Thrift Unit

Sealed in Steel

